Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1862. NUMBER .

THE WASHINGTON STAR'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF CEDAR RUN.

The editor of the Washington *Star*, who was on a visit to his family at Culpepper Court House at the time of the battle on Saturday last, gives the following account of it:

On Friday morning last Gen. Pope, Staff and escort, reached Culpepper Court House, from his last encampment, near Washington, the county seat of Rappahannock, having put the *corps d'armee* of Gen. Banks, encamped there, in motion, in the direction of Culpepper, and passed the encampment of Gen. Sigel, at Sperryville, twenty miles from Culpepper Court House, by the way. At Culpepper Court House Gen. Pope found Brigadier General Crawford, with his brigade of Banks' *corps d'armee* (previously Gen. Hatch's) and Gen. Bayard's brigade of McDowell's cavalry, the extreme advance of his army of Virginia, also Brigadier General Ricketts' division of Major General McDowell's *corps d'armee*, that had arrived two days before from Waterloo and Warrenton, McDowell himself being present, and in command of all the forces then there.

At noon on Friday Generals Pope and McDowell received intelligence from the gallant Bayard—who, with the two regiments of his cavalry command doing duty immediately under him, a New Jersey and Pennsylvania regiment, had been in the saddle night and day guarding the Rapidan for a week, from the Raccoon ford down to a point fourteen miles below and south of the railroad—that the enemy at daybreak had crossed the river, with two regiments of Louisiana infantry, two pieces of light artillery and three small regiments of cavalry, and driven in his pickets. Bayard retired slowly before them, his force of 500 tired out cavalry only, not being sufficient to hold the ground in front of such a force. He, however, disputed it inch by inch with the enemy, and succeeded in capturing about thirty rebel prisoners, including a major, a captain, and two lieutenants on his retreat. His own loss was not over three men. We hear that he was publicly complimented by his superior officer on the field on the next day (Saturday) for the admirable manner in which he effected his movement. He retired to the north and east side of Robinson River, about eight miles from Culpepper Court House, and there awaited a supporting force to arrive from the immediate vicinity of that point.

At noon of the same day General Pope, on hearing these facts, instantly ordered General Crawford to march his brigade to the front. In half an hour after receiving this order Crawford was on the march. At his brigade, the 28th New York, 10th Maine, 46th Pennsylvania and 5th Connecticut and ten pieces of artillery, filed rapidly through the village of Culpepper Court House to the gay music of the four splendid bands, its appropriate theme of admiration of the many experienced officers of the staffs of Generals Pope and McDowell, who went over from their encampments to see it start out. They one and all declared that they never saw troops with more reliable fight in them, and predicted that should they engage the enemy they would win a name to endure as long as the his'ory of the war itself. The result proved the correctness of their judgment. Crawford proceeded rapidly to the front, and occupied a position about seven miles from Culpepper Court House, immediately in the rear of the line of Bayard's cavalry.

Shortly after ordering Crawford, General Pope also ordered the rest of Banks' corps to move rapidly from Hazel River bridge, near Griffinsburg, nine miles from Culpepper Courthouse, where it had arrived the night before, to the scene of the expected conflict. By 8 o'clock p. m., the head of Gen. Banks' column was descried marching around the village to its destination, which it reached before midnight. That point was immediately in the rear of Crawford. Major Gen. Sigel was also at the same time ordered up from Sperryville, and by a forced march of twenty miles his advance reached the village by daylight.

Throughout Friday night and Saturday forenoon, Bayard continued skirmishing with the enemy's advance, until the latter, at 3 o'clock p. m., had progressed to within long range of Crawford's artillery. At 4 p. m., the enemy developed a heavy increase of artillery, when a portion of that of Gen. Banks' came up, and went into the action, there not being room enough in the position occupied by our forces for bringing the whole of it into play. The contending forces at the opening of the battle were apparently about a mile and more apart, the rebels showing their front upon Slaughter's Mountain, a sugar loaf eminence, situated two miles to the west of the Orange and Alexandria railroad at Mitchell's Station. Our front was on much lower ground, with Cedar Run in our rear, and a small wooded ridge behind that.

Gradually, from four to six p. m., the rebels opened new batteries from the woods surrounding the basin or plain laying between the fronts of the two contending forces, each succeeding one being nearer to our position than the former. Thus they played a cross fire from both sides, as well as a direct front one, upon our troops, including the most of Gen. Banks' infantry, that had been put in line for the conflict. So annoying was this fire that attempts were made to take the batteries nearest at hand by charges. Thus Bayard's cavalry, in a gallant charge, is said to have succeeded in taking two of the rebel guns, with the loss to a peak of fifty men. Subsequently, at six p. m., in pursuance of orders, portions of Augur's and Williams' divisions of infantry, including Crawford's and Gordon's brigades, made three most desperate bayonet charges upon the rebel artillery. They were, however, each time received by a very heavy infantry fire, slaughtering them fearfully. That they should have persevered to make three successive charges, in the face of such a deadly fire from so superior numbers, concealed in woods, is really the wonder of the war. These charges developed the fact that the enemy actually engaged greatly outnumbered our force, about 7,000, in action.

Being thus informed of the location of the main body of the rebel infantry, our artillery played and hazed with it, the 1st Maine cavalry of Crawford's brigade and the 1st Maine battalion of Bayard's command, with his own Rhode Island and the 1st Maine regiment, by way of the woods, for Indians. It is reported that the rebel brigade has captured Col. Jackson, of the 1st Maine, together with a score or so of Gallatin, Texas, within sight and ear of Nashville, without loss to his command.

Two attempts were made yesterday by telegraph to have the wounded Indianians, who fell in the battle, transported to Washington, but the hospitals together where they were sent after by friends said the

[illegible] arrived here this evening with the wounded. The train will leave for Dixie [illegible] to-day.

It is to be remembered that this *nineteenth day of July*, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and in the eighty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States.

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

It will be seen that the commission dates on the 19th of July, nearly a month prior to the finding of the court martial. We understand that the issuing of the commission invalidates and quashes all proceedings of the court martial held upon Colonel Turchin. In any event, the finding of the court must be approved by the President before it takes effect, and the issuing of the commission, while the trial was in progress, is evidence conclusive that the adverse finding of the Kentucky colonel will not be confirmed.

Jordan not a Hard Road to Travel.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Saturday, August 13, 1862.

At a meeting in the town of Jordan, Whiteside county in this State, a Mr. Coe offered a good three-year old colt to the first man's wife would volunteer. Another Mr. Coe offered another colt to the next one, and then another, until seven three-year old colts, worth at least $150 each, to the last seven volunteers from that town. This, in addition to the sixty dollars from the county, makes Jordan a good town to volunteer from. Yours, truly,

D. RICHARDS.

Volunteering at Davenport.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DAVENPORT, Iowa, August 13, 1862.

We have sent three full companies for the 30th regiment this morning. Two companies met to-day, and will pay a bounty to all volunteers until the 15th. The war feeling is high. C. H. E.

Congressional Nomination in Iowa.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DAVENPORT, Iowa, August 13, 1862.

Hiram Price of Davenport, was to-day nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress. C. H. T.

From Indianapolis.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS, August 12, 1862.

Indianapolis is all excitement. Never in all her history has there been so much to do and so few to do it. Business houses are constantly arriving and departing, and there will be a second regiment raised in this city. Congressional district No. 5 is now alive. The sight of the 19th, marching for Indiana. It is reported that the rebel brigade has captured Col. Jackson, of the 1st Maine, together with a score or so of Gallatin, Texas, within sight and ear of Nashville, without loss to his command.

DIED.

In Quincy, August 12th, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of C. L. Kinsley, aged 37 years.

☞ Notice of funeral hereafter.

In this city, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 12th, FRANK HARPER, son of Wm. M. and Jane Harper, aged 2 years, 4 months and 12 days.

Funeral at 3 o'clock p. m. Wednesday, from the house south of 16th Grand street.

Excursions.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!

—THE—

JANESVILLE

EXCURSION TRAIN

Leaves Northwestern Depot at 9 A. M.

ON FRIDAY, August 15th.

Returning, arrives at 9 P. M.

TICKETS: ADULTS $1.00; CHILDREN 50 CENTS

TO BE HAD AT CARS.

au9-1473-6t

EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC.

THE

Reformed Presbyterian Church

Will have an

EXCURSION AND BASKET PIC-NIC,

To the beautiful Excursion Grounds at

FOREST BAY GROVE,

Near Waukegan,

On THURSDAY, THE 14th INST.

A special train will leave the Depot of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning will leave the grounds at 5 P. M.

Tickets to come; children 25 cents. To be had of Messrs. Hamilton, 168 West Lake street, and of the Trustees of the Church.

au7-1467-3t

NEW EXCURSION GROUNDS.

The Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Co.

Have prepared

SPACIOUS FOREST GROUNDS,

With buildings, walks, swings, dancing floors, &c., to accommodate Pic-Nic and Excursion Parties.

The grounds are believed to be unsurpassed for beauty and convenience, situated immediately on the Lake Shore, thirty-three miles (an hour and a quarter's ride) from Chicago, convenient to the railroad, which is only one mile from the grounds, at which point, affording well shaded lawns, free from [illegible], bountiful springs of cool water, wide hard beach, daily accessible to the steamboats, with high bluffs, free views and cool breezes. For further particulars and terms apply at the Company's office, corner Lake and Clark streets.

R. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

jy19-1461-2m

McVICKER'S THEATRE,

Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

J. B. McVICKER, sole owner and Manager.

Prices of Admission—Dress Circle, any part, Second Circle, twenty-five cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $4; Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents. Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

The public are respectfully announced that the commencement of this SEASON will be THIS EVENING, and will be presented a very select and choice variety of attractions, made for the occasion and in keeping with the times. A new and beautiful scene, the second circle, on the west corner of the building, has been added to the Dress Circle.

The Pride of the West and Bobo Bailey will appear in their inimitable Ethiopian Sketches.

W. WESTALL, Dress circle dresser by New York engagement, will appear in a Sketch entitled Mistress in the Kitchen by Bidden & Bagpole, representing, gratuitously, the Kitchen Maid by Miss Lizzie Weston, the scientific painting by Chas. Thompson, the music by Mr. Bidden, the dancing by Mr. Bagpole, the cooking and joking by Dutch Pete, the scene work by Lee & Co., Whitewash by Jerry Sullivan, the carpenter work by Mr. Bidden, and the [illegible] by Mr. Bagpole. The whole of which is surpassed by no other in the country, and which will be presented every evening.

Best Ventilated Theatre in the World.

Auction Sales.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, auctioneer, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, 78 Lake street, Monday, August 18th, Friday, August 15th, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. Ladies' and Gents' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Yankee Notions, Cloths and Cassimeres, Hats, Caps, &c., &c., &c. Sale positive. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

au9-1455-1w

CORE, WILLSON & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION TRADE SALE.

Exclusively for the sale of

BOOTS & SHOES.

We shall offer to the

COUNTRY TRADE

3500 Cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

Of desirable styles and well adapted to the fall Western trade. In lots to suit customers, on Monday, August 18th, and three entire Tuesday and Thursday at 10 A. M. precisely, until the stock is disposed of.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Are invited to call early and examine stock, so as to be ready on opportunity seldom offers.

CORE, WILLSON & CO.,

84 Lake street, Chicago.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

Office, No. 61—Storerooms, Nos. 63 and 65 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

au9-1465-2w

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE.

SALE OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Every Tuesday and Thursday,

By CORE, WILLSON & CO., at 10 o'clock precisely, at their auction store, 84 Lake street.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

S. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

BOLTING CLOTH.

Mill Stone Dressing, Repairers for Warranted Setting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bolts, Iron Dustless Flour Bins, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Flour, Grist and Plaster Mill Machinery, Belting and the correspondence of buyers will receive prompt attention.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having completed their new and extensive works, are now prepared to fill orders promptly for Steam Engines and Boilers, and all kinds of Machinery. Having had many years' experience in the business, and employing none but first-class workmen, they feel confident that their work will be found equal to any in the country. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Address, WOOD, ALLEN & CO.,

Rockford, Ill.

Refer to Messrs. Woods & Hamilton, Chicago.

jy26-1441-1y

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1862.

☞ Five hundred Camp Douglas prisoners took the oath of allegiance yesterday.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

Gen. Buford, who is conducting the pursuit of Jackson's retreating army, telegraphs that their flight was most precipitate, and conducted with great confusion, their wounded being left in large numbers on the road.

GEN. HALLECK'S REPLY.

Gen. Halleck's reply to the insolent letter of Jeff. Davis, on the subject of Gen. Pope's military orders, is quite happy and invigorating. He put the papers transmitted to him from the rebel capital, in a clean envelope, and sent them all back to J. D. without comment.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the Republican Congressional Convention, which will be found reported elsewhere, furnish an ample augury of success in the coming election, supposing the principles with which the nominee is identified. These principles are, death to traitors, confiscation of their goods, and freedom to their slaves. On this issue, admirably presented in the platform, we shall conquer. Mr. Arnold's speech before the convention was in excellent taste, clear, forcible and stirring. No one can read it without feeling that he is fit to be the standard bearer of the earnest haters of the rebellion and its cause. We commend both the speech and the resolutions of the convention to the earnest attention of every voter.

THE ISRAELITES ON THE WAR.

The Israelites of Chicago fully identified themselves with the advocacy of a vigorous prosecution of the war, in a spontaneous meeting held last evening and reported in our city columns. Strong resolutions were adopted, over $6,000 subscribed on the spot, and $4,000 more pledged for the organization of an Israelite company, to be attached to the new Hecker regiment. They have taken hold of the work in earnest, and by their patriotic action and splendid liberality have earned the gratitude of every loyal man. It lends peculiar interest to their action, that this is the first time they have ever convened in this city for public deliberation.

FIRST UNDER THE NEW CALL.

The first entire regiment of Illinois volunteers to be mustered into the United States service, under the new call, is the 85th, Col. A. C. Harding, at Monmouth; and to Warren county belongs not only the honor of making up this regiment, but there are some 400 over for a second regiment which this county proposes to complete in advance of the rest of the State. Capt. Christopher swore in the men of the 83d on Tuesday, and he speaks of them in the highest terms of commendation. Col. Harding is a prominent citizen of Illinois—a lawyer at Monmouth, and a leading stockholder in the Chicago and Burlington railroad. The 85th regiment is ready for the field.

GEN. TURCHIN AGAIN.

The letter which we copied from the Cincinnati *Gazette* yesterday, stating that Gen. Turchin had been acquitted, was obviously incorrect, for the following private dispatch we received yesterday from the General himself:

"HUNTSVILLE, Ala., August 12, 1862.

"I am dismissed from the service. I leave for Chicago to-morrow.

"J. B. TURCHIN."

General Turchin's commission as Brigadier General was received from the War Department yesterday, by his wife, simultaneously with the above dispatch. This document, which has considerable significance at the present juncture, is in the following words:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

Know ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity and abilities of John B. Turchin, I have nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint him Brigadier General of volunteers in the service of the United States, to rank as such from the seventeenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Brigadier General by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And I do strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under his command to be obedient to his orders as Brigadier General. And he is to observe and follow such orders and directions, from time to time, as he shall receive from me, or the future President of the United States of America, or the general or other officers of superior rank acting according to the rules and discipline of war. This commission to continue in force during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being.

Given under my hand this *nineteenth day of July*, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and in the eighty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States.

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

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FROM CAIRO AND MEMPHIS.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN PREPARATION.

Reported Capture of Baton Rouge Not Credited.

THE FIGHT AT CUMBERLAND GAP.

REPORTED EXPLOSION OF THE RAM ARKANSAS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, August 13, 1862.

There are indications that hostilities in the vicinity of Vicksburg will be speedily resumed. I am not at liberty to state what movements are in progress, but they are such as indicate the speedy capture and permanent occupation of Vicksburg, despite the rebel rams and rebel armies.

Col. Ransom, at present commandant of this post, is to be relieved by Brig. General Tuttle. Col. Ransom is to encamp with his regiment at Birch's Point, and is to open there a recruiting rendezvous and camp of instruction. This change will be effected as soon as the necessary camp equipage can be obtained.

The community here abounds are very much incensed at an outrageous attack on General Sherman and provost marshal Merrill, appearing in the Chicago *Times* of the 19th inst.

The charges against Major Merrill are false and utterly without foundation. The animus which dictates the attack may be found in the aversion of Gen. Sherman and Maj. Merrill to lend themselves in their official capacity to assist rebels to recover their runaway chattels. In the stand they have taken, they are sustained by the approbation of loyal men of all parties who believe that the present conflict is not to preserve the institution of human slavery but to put down rebellion. Sustained by this reflection they can afford to let the *Times* howl to its heart's content. The other charge, that the provost marshal was excessively brutal to those whom he arrests is equally unfounded. One or two instances of brutality have occurred on the part of the provost marshal's officers, but in every instance the guilty parties have been dismissed and sent to their regiments. Your correspondent happens to know that Maj. Merrill has expended a large portion of his salary for the relief of soldiers and others who have been left at this port in a destitute condition. The fact that he has been kept in his present position under three successive administrations is a fair indication of the value placed upon his services.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, August 11, 1862—4 p. m., } Via Cairo, August 13. }

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 8th has made its appearance in Memphis. It contains no further important news from Baton Rouge.

It has a dispatch from Cumberland Gap saying there had been a battle there and Gen. Carter had been defeated, and seven thousand prisoners taken.

Gen. Buell, by the same report, is said to be in a precarious position.

These are rebel reports and should be taken with many grains of allowance. We give but little credit to them.

There is a rumor here that the rebel ram Arkansas has exploded and was about to be captured below Helena. There is a rumor also of the rebels capturing Baton Rouge again. It is not credited.

Gen. Sherman is about to prohibit the sale and transportation of cotton, except by government agents.

All quiet at Helena and Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 11—4 p. m.

The dispatch in the Grenada *Appeal* of the 8th says Gen. Carter and 7,000 federals engaged a rebel force at Cumberland Gap a day or two since, and the federals were cut up and captured. It is not believed here.

MEMPHIS, August 11, 1862.

The new gunboat made from the Star of the West has come out of the Yazoo and is ready to take her place beside the Arkansas. She is called the Richmond. She is a formidable craft, mounted with a heavy armament and plated with eight-inch iron. She was a seagoing steamer, captured by Van Dorn off the Texas coast in the beginning of the war.

Evidences of a newly-secured naval strength at Mobile are becoming more prominent every day. Bragg's army has been cleaned of all seafaring men, who are sent to that point direct in great numbers. Every person who comes from there insists upon the presence of a fleet of gunboats in the harbor and river. These persons are, of course, allowed to say nothing, although the Mobile *Register* did succeed in prematurely announcing the fact. They are similarly silent regarding the State of the West and the powerful boats building up the Alabama River, at Savannah, Charleston and Richmond. They are strong enough in respect to the Arkansas before she appeared.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, August 13, 1862.

Foindexter's defeat cleans out all guerillas between the North Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph railroads and the Missouri River, unless Quantrell re-crossed the river into Clay county, as is supposed. Gen. Loan, Gen. Merrill, Col. McNeil, and Col. Guitar, are in the field hunting up Potter and Poindexter. Merrill's first act on arriving at Macon City, was to quarter his staff and himself on notorious secession families.

Coffee was purposely drawn north ward from Arkansas by Gen. Brown at Springfield, while the movements from that place were mistaured for his capture.

Willis Hurd, a resident of the county, was arrested with twelve slaves to-day, and brought to the city, charged with entertaining rebel recruits *en route* to Arkansas. Ten slaves belonging to a rebel named Gardner were also brought in. The provost marshal general made the arrest, and intends taking slaves away from rebels who aid and comfort the enemy.

Eight recruits for the South were caught about fifteen miles from town on Monday night. The officers threatened to hang them, and under this pressure they revealed important information.

All persons refusing to answer the enrolling officer are immediately arrested and placed on bread and water diet.

Late seizures of cotton have been made by assistant quartermaster Myers, for the reason that fraud is supposed to have been practiced by government agents on the Lower Mississippi, selling the same dishonestly. The cotton seized has all been released, excepting a small parcel. Regimental and brigade quartermasters, who have had the handling of cotton seized by government, are indirectly charged with feathering their own nests. The proof is circumstantial, however, and not sufficiently positive to justify direct charges.

In addition to two light draught sternwheelers purchased yesterday by naval constructor Hart, to be converted into iron-clad gunboats, more boats of the same class are to be bought for the same purpose immediately.

Great War Meeting at Wheeling.

WHEELING, Va., August 13.—The greatest meeting of the war in Western Virginia was held in the spacious freight depot of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in this city last night. The building is estimated to hold comfortably 5,000 persons, and it was filled to suffocation, and crowds thronged the streets. Gov. Pierpoint presided over the vast concourse, and in eloquent terms introduced Hon. John Sherman and Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, and Hon. B. F. Wade, Senator from this State. Among the distinguished strangers present, was Gen. Kelly. The large depot was brilliantly illuminated and hung with mottoes, one of the most prominent of which was, "No Vallandighamism, no Carlileism; but Union and Liberty forever!" Another was, "Once all means to constitute; now, all means to crush!"

One of the resolutions denounced John S. Carlile as a traitor to his constituents, and called upon him to resign his position in the Senate which he had disgraced.

The war spirit in Western Virginia is fully aroused, and the quota nearly made up.

Gen. Kelly was called out by acclamation, and made a few eloquent and effective remarks.

At the close of the meeting Gen. Kelly requested in change the name of Camp Curtin to Camp Willey, which was unanimously agreed to.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 13, 1862.

The importance of movements now in progress in certain portions of our armies in Virginia, cannot be over estimated. Details, however, cannot be given for some days.

As particulars of the late battle come in, it appears more and more clearly that two Ohio regiments bore the brunt of the action—the 5ths of the 8th, from Cincinnati, and the 7th from Cleveland, are terrible.

It seems that New York and some other Eastern States, have authority to continue recruiting for volunteers till the 1st of September, Secretary Stanton having concluded that it will take to that time to make arrangements for drafting, to get enrollments completed, &c.

An effort is making by one or two Eastern journals which are anxious to save themselves from the appearance of opposition to the administration, by convincing the public that the president has not decided against arming negroes, to credit any statement about the late interviews of Western Senators with the president on that subject. These papers are aided by one of the Senators present at that interview, who attempted plastering up the affair in a card in last Monday's *Republican*. Yesterday's *Republican* contained the following reply:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—*Editors Republican:* In your issue of this morning I notice in an editorial reference to one of my dispatches concerning the recent interview of certain western men with the president on the subject of accepting negro regiments, followed by a communication which professes to correct certain false impressions on the same subject, and closes with this declaration, the statement of a Senator present said: "I hope in God's name, Mr. President, you will resign and let Mr. Hamlin organize a government that will execute the laws, or try," is totally untrue. The communication is without signature, but you state that it is from one of the United States Senators who was present at the interview. This narrows down matters pretty closely, let us have them a little closer. If the communicating Senator will authenticate say such statement by affidavit, with his own signature to it, I will produce the U. S. Senator who was present at the interview, and who distinctly declared that he made the reply to the president's remark about resigning, precisely as I have reported. That will speedily settle the question of veracity. It may be noticed that your correspondent makes no denial of the president's having said that if the people were dissatisfied he would resign and let Mr. Hamlin try it, and while very freely contradicting my statement about the reply and the giving the lie to his brother Senator, only supposes that he heard all that was said.

My original statements are well known here to the members of both houses of the Senators concerned, and can easily be substantiated whenever an authoritative denial is attempted."

Gen. Halleck has decided that the shortest way is the best for putting a stop to rebel insolence, in constantly threatening what terrible things they will do if we don't continue our conciliating principles. He has enclosed in an envelope Jeff. Davis' letter about Pope, the rebel adjutant general's order, and other papers forwarded to him by rebel authorities, and returned them to Richmond without one word of answer, the inference of course being that they were too insulting to receive any attention.

Cassius M. Clay has returned to New York. The statement made a day or two ago that he will go back to Russia, proves correct. He himself said yesterday he would be glad to serve his country here, but found his views of the mode of conducting the war, so far as slavery is connected with it, could not be harmonized with those of the administration. It would not therefore do for him to go into the war because he would be constantly hampered, and if he attempted to do what he thought necessary, he would probably be shelved like Fremont.

The career of one military charlatan has finally been cut short. Gen. Benham's name has been stricken from the rolls of the army. Those who have known him well have only wondered that the result did not come sooner.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Josiah H. Sayter of San Francisco, has been appointed to a clerkship in the pension office in the interior department.

To-day Secretary Seward formally recommended to his department that they furnish as many soldiers for the war as there are persons therein fit for duty below the age of forty-five. Of the entire number fifteen are capable for this purpose. The secretary at the same time pledged himself to furnish three substitutes. The clerks promptly responded, and it is understood that ten or eleven more will be required to be captured or procured by substitute. The remainder, to complete the quota, will doubtless be soon forthcoming. Two of the number are in Washington engaged in enforcing the draft.

Advices received from Stockholm, under date of July 18th, state that American pork is in great demand, and provided to Russian. It is admitted into Sweden duty free. Common sides and shoulders from Indiana and Illinois sell freely at 10c.; smoked hams at 20c. The grain crop is short; wheat, of good quality, brings $1.85; rye $1.40, and oats 37c. All kinds of grain are admitted duty free. There is a ready sale, also, for cotton and tobacco. The former pays a duty of 1½c. per pound, the latter 5c. per pound.

FROM WESTERN MISSOURI.

Poindexter's Guerillas Punished.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo. Aug. 13.—Brig. General Loan took the field in person on Monday with 500 cavalry. He will be joined to-day with 150 more troops and will make the campaign against guerillas short and decisive. The devil will be fought with fire.

LATER.—Forward Aug. 13.—The announcement of the capture of Independence by the rebels caused considerable excitement in this city, and militia companies have organized for duty. One company of militia have been called to Fort Scott to strengthen that garrison.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 13.—Maj. Montgomery drove Coffee's band of guerillas out of Hornersville on Monday night, caught and attacked them on the 10th morning at 6 o'clock, killing and wounding quite a number of them and putting the balance to flight.

UTICA, Mo., August 13.—The federal forces under Col. Guitar caught Poindexter's band of guerillas at Compton's Ferry, on Grand River, at 9 o'clock Monday night, killed ten or twelve, and wounded and destroyed thirty. They also captured Poindexter's whole train, one-third of his horses and arms, and all his baggage and ammunition.

Poindexter's command is completely demoralized, and is flying in all directions. Gen. Loan, Gen. Merrill, Col. McNeil, and Col. Guitar, are in the field hunting up Potter and Poindexter. Merrill's first act on arriving at Macon City, was to quarter his staff and himself on notorious secession families.

Coffee was purposely drawn northward from Arkansas by Gen. Brown at Springfield, while the movements from that place were mistaured for his capture.

Willis Hurd, a resident of the county, was arrested with twelve slaves to-day, and brought to the city, charged with entertaining rebel recruits *en route* to Arkansas. Ten slaves belonging to a rebel named Gardner were also brought in. The provost marshal general made the arrest, and intends taking slaves away from rebels who aid and comfort the enemy.

Eight recruits for the South were caught about fifteen miles from town on Monday night. The officers threatened to hang them, and under this pressure they revealed important information.

All persons refusing to answer the enrolling officer are immediately arrested and placed on bread and water diet.

Late seizures of cotton have been made by assistant quartermaster Myers, for the reason that fraud is supposed to have been practiced by government agents on the Lower Mississippi, selling the same dishonestly. The cotton seized has all been released, excepting a small parcel. Regimental and brigade quartermasters, who have had the handling of cotton seized by government, are indirectly charged with feathering their own nests. The proof is circumstantial, however, and not sufficiently positive to justify direct charges.

In addition to two light draught sternwheelers purchased yesterday by naval constructor Hart, to be converted into iron-clad gunboats, more boats of the same class are to be bought for the same purpose immediately.

Great War Meeting at Wheeling.

WHEELING, Va., August 13.—The greatest meeting of the war in Western Virginia was held in the spacious freight depot of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in this city last night. The building is estimated to hold comfortably 5,000 persons, and it was filled to suffocation, and crowds thronged the streets. Gov. Pierpoint presided over the vast concourse, and in eloquent terms introduced Hon. John Sherman and Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, and Hon. B. F. Wade, Senator from this State. Among the distinguished strangers present, was Gen. Kelly. The large depot was brilliantly illuminated and hung with mottoes, one of the most prominent of which was, "No Vallandighamism, no Carlileism; but Union and Liberty forever!" Another was, "Once all means to constitute; now, all means to crush!"

One of the resolutions denounced John S. Carlile as a traitor to his constituents, and called upon him to resign his position in the Senate which he had disgraced.

The war spirit in Western Virginia is fully aroused, and the quota nearly made up.

Gen. Kelly was called out by acclamation, and made a few eloquent and effective remarks.

At the close of the meeting Gen. Kelly requested in change the name of Camp Curtin to Camp Willey, which was unanimously agreed to.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—Board in a private family by a gentleman and lady, on Wabash or Michigan avenues. Address Post Office Box 2051. au14-1473-6t

WANTED—To exchange for second hand Furniture or Carpets, a New Buggy or Wagon. Address Box 1353, Chicago Post Office. au14-1517-1w

WANTED—Board with Rooms, (furnished or unfurnished) by a gentleman and wife, in a respectable private family, north side preferred. Address Box 1353, Chicago Post Office. au14-1517-1w

WANTED—Twenty (20) good men to fill a Company now nearly full, for which a liberal offer will be made. Address Post Office Box 588.

WANTED—A girl to do the general housework of a very small family. A good Cook, Washer and Ironer, a permanent situation and good wages given. Call at 142 West Adams street, between Desplaines and Halsted streets. au14-1505-2t

WANTED.—A young widow lady wishes a situation as Housekeeper in a private family. Reference exchanged. Address M. E. Post Office Box 7288, Chicago. au13-1501-1w

WANTED—By a young woman, a situation as Plain Sewer or Dress Maker, in some respectable family. Address "Mrs. R." Post Office. au14-1491-1t

TO SURGEONS.—A complete case of Surgical Instruments for sale. Price low. Apply to JOHNSON, SPENCER & CO., 20 Lake street. au14-1496-3t

TO RENT.—House No. 85 Jackson street to rent. Inquire of SAMUEL JOHNSTON, No. 69 Dearborn street. au14-1490-3t

A GOOD CHANCE.—Hotel to lease and Furniture for sale. Address Post Office Box 2087, Chicago. au14-1479-3t

FOR SALE,

A GOOD RIDING PONY.

Inquire at 131 Lake street. au14-1509-1t

FOR SALE.—Herring's Safe for sale cheap, at No. 170 North Water street. au14-1506-2t

PHOTOGRAPHERS, DRUGGISTS, ELECTRO PLATERS and all others requiring pure CHLORIDE OF GOLD AND NITRATE OF SILVER, can be supplied on the shortest notice. Analytical, Consulting and Manufacturing Chemists, and Assayers of Ores, Bullion and Coin. Also, Photographers' and Electro Plater's residues, Minerals and other substances chemically examined. CHARLES M. WETHERBEE, No. 30 Lake street, Box 1, Post Office Box 2112. au14-1490-3w

SPECIAL—To all whom it may concern.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS

Will be held hereafter in Kingsbury Hall, Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn, every Sunday P. M., until further notice. A. V. WILSON will lecture Sunday, Aug. 17. Admission, 10 cts. au14-1517-3t

NOTICE TO VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.—A young man, fully competent to Drill or Command a company of soldiers, desires a Lieutenant's position in some good company now forming. Can produce best of testimonials. Address Box 34, Chicago, or CHAS. G. WICKER, Secretary of the Union Defence Committee. au14-1508-3t

A BOOK-KEEPER, OR OTHER good business man, can have an engagement to a Commercial business, if he has some CASH capital. If any offered an interest, he will invest his money in the business and work. Best references can be given. Address "C.," care Post Office Box 678, Chicago. au14-1499-1t

VAN VLECK & TUCKER,

No. 4 Broad Street, New York,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

—IN—

Government Securities, American Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange.

J. T. VAN VLECK. [au14-1374-6m] H. A. TUCKER

SALT FOR SALE.

Liverpool G. A. in Bulk,

CADIZ—5,000 bu. TO ARRIVE.

H. McLENNAN & CO.,

No. 18 Lasalle Street.

au14-1295-1w

THE

Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK.

This Company will issue WAR PERMITS with new policies of moderate amount to both Volunteers and Drafted men. Full particulars can be obtained by applying to O. CHORLTON, Agent,

No. 4 Clark street,

Chicago, Aug. 14th, 1862. au14-1330-3t

LARGE RESIDENCE LOT

On Indiana Ave. near Bingold Place,

66 1-3 feet front by 188 feet deep.

Situated on a corner, and offered very cheap.

APPLY TO

SAMUEL GEHR,

au13-1501

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1862.

JEFF. DAVIS'S LETTER.

Jeff. Davis's letter, on the subject of Gen. Pope's recent military orders, opens up the guerilla question in a way which will permit it to be no longer blinked. The basis of Gen. Pope's orders, the necessity which existed for them, is found in the presence of a population in the rear of our armies who are alternately soldiers and citizens, and always spies and plunderers. The villains who assassinated Gen. McCook belonged to this class. They who murdered Capt. Thomas at Independence the other day, were some of the same order of American Thugs. It is for them, and in their behalf that Davis threatens Gen. Pope's officers with death, or imprisonment in dungeons, if they shall fall into his hands.

We trust there is firmness enough in Washington to meet this issue. These private bushwhackers and assassins are either entitled to the rights and privileges of belligerents, or they are not. If they are, let it be confessed at once, and let our sick officers be shot in their ambulances without a murmur. If they are not, let the utmost penalties of powder and ball, hemp and confiscation, be meted out to them, regardless of consequences, and let Jeff. Davis be told that for every prisoner maltreated in his hands one of his own officers shall suffer, an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

WHAT SHOULD HAVE BEEN DONE

We are proud of what our noble Northwest is doing in response to the call for troops, but the effect it is producing on some sections to the advantage of others, is such as to suggest a change in plans on the occasion of another call for troops. Speaking only of our own State, what is doubtless true of others, is it not evident that the patriotic fire is burning unequally, that some of our counties are being nearly depopulated of their available male population, while others are looking idly on and taking no share. Here a neighborhood is swept as by a prairie fire, there a populous village gives only a stingy squad, or none at all. This is not right nor just. There is no reason why any county in Illinois should be exempt. The quota of each should have been given early in the response to the call, and the work of furnishing the same been made obligatory in every county. Each section of the State would then have borne its share of the burdens, and each would have known that it must furnish its definite number, or be drafted for them. True, in case of a draft it is announced that each county is to be credited for its recruits, and equally true that many of them exceed their quota. The shortage will fall of course on the delinquent counties, but our point is, that as they have been meanly hanging back, hoping that other parts of the State could furnish the full quota, they have not been spurred into activity to save their own credit, or at least the appearances. For ourselves, we object to sending loyal men to take the place of sneaks. Let all the burdens be evenly balanced.

NOT SO FAST.

The New York *Herald*, always foremost in deviltry, is urging Secretary Chase to violate the law, which he is sworn to obey, by immediately selling $500,000,000 of United States six per cent. stock in Wall street at the market value. "This short-sighted Congress," says the *Herald*, has brought a crisis upon us. A crisis, is of course, required to palliate so high-handed an act—an act which Secretary Chase can never be guilty of, and one which would clearly warrant his impeachment if he should be. The scheme undoubtedly originated among the bears of Wall street, or the secessionists whose Northern organ the *Herald* is. Nothing else would so quickly destroy all government credit, or so powerfully aid Jeff. Davis in destroying the country. The very essence of a public security, whether a six per cent. bond or a certificate of indebtedness, is its legality. If it be issued without authority of law, or in defiance of law, it is void and valueless.

It is not easy to dissect such a proposition with sobriety; yet something is to be said in reply to the mendacious assault of the *Herald* upon Congress. Everything asked for by the Executive at the late session was granted—soldiers, brigadier generals, *money*, everything. Not only so, but the suggestions of the Administration were diligently followed as to the manner of procuring that which was wanted. The million bill was suspended, the treasury note bills were passed, the law authorizing certificates of indebtedness was enacted, the tax and tariff bills were passed. What single thing was asked for, to strengthen the hands of the President, that was not given? Not one. If more money is wanted, or a different source of supply deemed requisite, there is a simple and *lawful* way to get it. Let Congress be called together. The members have been in contact with the people. They have inhaled the breath of Northern courage and virtue. Their reassembling might be advantageous in more ways than one.

IS THE NAVY SAFE?

Time is everything in war, said the greatest captain of modern days. The active and quick power is sure to beat, though less in strength, the slow and clumsy one. It is not enough simply to have a great force and complete armament. A weaker force, and poorer armed will most certainly win if more skillfully handled and made to deal more rapid blows. Neither will it do to trust to superior power and skill, if left inactive, as it would seem some of the leaders in our affairs are disposed to do, or have already done, to the great and imminent peril of our cause. It has been universally believed, and doubtless with truth, that we were immeasurably stronger than the rebellion on the water. Indeed it was known that they had neither vessels or sailors worthy to be named in comparison with ours. We had both ships and men to man them; ship yards, shops and foundries; and could put afloat at any time a naval force strong enough to give us undisputed control of all the coasts and waters of the country. Yet, notwithstanding all this assured superiority and advantage, by some blunder or incompetency, to-day we are all in doubt whether the rebels are not prepared to sink, or scatter all our ships of war, and are only waiting the rip ning of their own plans to do it. But a short time since it was a relief to be assured that our army was safe, and to-day loyal men would be glad to know that our navy is safe.

The iron steamers, like the Arkansas, that have been building and launched in the sheltered bays and deep bayous of the South, threaten to run down or batter to pieces and sink all our naval craft that have hitherto controlled the southern waters. It is not known but Farragut's fleet may even now be driven into the gulf, and New Orleans made at any time to yield to the guns of the new rebel navy. Mobile we are told has conceived and brought forth in her quiet lying in say, an ironed monster of fabulous strength and proportions, which will soon sweep through the Union fleet, scattering them to the winds, or sending them to the bottom. While Gen. Hunter and Commodore Dupont are striving, in terror and disgust, to guard their soldiers and ships, against the threatened attack of other formidable specimens of rebel skill in naval architecture, that will soon go forth from Charleston and Savannah, breaking up entirely the blockade, and driving all our ships away from every spot they now hold on the islands or coast.

Now, making all allowance for exaggeration and rumor, we cannot but think that there may be good grounds for the gravest apprehensions. It is not possible to make men feel perfectly secure as to the immense superiority of our navy over that of the rebels, while the achievements of the Merrimac are not forgotten, and the restless quest and career of the Arkansas is a flash in their minds. The rebels may, perhaps, have no shipyards, no iron foundries, not skill in naval architecture; it may be that it is quite impossible for them to build, and plate, and man any iron vessels of war, but it is plain to both our eyes and ears that there are tremendous turtles and monster rams spawned and hatched, if not built, in those warm Southern waters, that threaten to crush and destroy all the ships we have been able to launch. Nature, we grant it must be, for they have no ship yards or mechanics down there, but it is the marvelous nature of the stagnant lagoons and slimy pools of the Southern coast to bring forth such monstrous and prodigious things; and perhaps it would be absurd to suppose that the slow art and long considered ways and means of the Navy Department, could match the quick birth and rapid growth of these mailed monsters, gendered by treason and slavery.

We would not cast a shadow of blame on any body, but we must wish, that the mighty energy of a free people could in some one instance, be found to equal that of a people weakened by slavery. We most devoutly and solemnly believe that we are more powerful on the water than the rebellion. We know we can build stronger ships, every way better, and more of them, than the rebellion possibly can. We shall believe this to be the fact, though the rebels send out from their unexplored and mysterious waters, rams, turtles, sea serpents, and sea dragons still more prodigious and inconceivable than any yet seen or dreamed of. Though they break the blockade, run our gunboats down, crush in and sink all our ships, and sway an undisputed sceptre of the seas, we shall still hold fast to our faith, that we are, notwithstanding all this, vastly their superior on the water, only we shall say, that we did not show it, or, we have a queer way of showing it; or else, for great reasons of state, for the general good of the whole country, from regard to the constitution, to conciliate the Border States, or for fear of getting too far in advance of public sentiment, we concluded not to show it.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the press based on the recent action of Surgeon General Hammond, which as generally construed in our exchanges, does great injustice to the relations of the Sanitary Commission to its chosen field of labor, and consequently threatening to affect its future usefulness. The fact is that the Sanitary Commission has been from the pressure of the emergency, called to perform a large amount of labor that belongs to the Medical Department of the army, and in this it has wrought well and nobly, earning the grateful remembrance of the soldiers, and the honorable acknowledgment of the department itself. The call for this special duty has ended and the order of the Surgeon General means only this, leaving to the Sanitary Commission more freedom in the chosen sphere.

The relations existing between the commission and the Medical Bureau are of the most friendly character, and the Surgeon General has but recently had a long interview with the executive committee of the former in relation to its future plan of operations. The Commission is now preparing to send its inspectors into the field and hospitals to carry such aid and comfort to the sick and wounded as they may require.

These facts should be widely circulated. The United States Sanitary Commission has become too nobly associated with this war for the Union to be crippled by a misapprehension such as we fear might readily grow out of the action and order referred to.

☞ Does the farmer of Illinois, the producer of bread and meat, assist in pulling down the rebellion? The Southern slave, who in like manner produces bread and meat, assists in keeping the rebellion alive. The advocate of rebellion would, if possible, prevent the Illinois farmer from strengthening the loyal cause with his material aid. The earnest friend of the Republic would, if possible, prevent the slave from aiding the rebels. The one would not hesitate to incite the Illinois farmer to strike for slavery; and the other would not hesitate to incite the slave of a rebel to claim his freedom.

From the Plains—The Indian Attack on an Illinois Train.

A letter from ex-Alderman Sylvester Sexton to his family in this city, dated at Green River, July 6th, gives further details of the attack made by the Indians upon the train he was in charge of from Illinois, *en route for* California. This took place on the 26th of June at 4 p. m., when two men named Orlandoff and McGraw from Logan county, in this State, who were riding in a rear wagon, were cut off and killed. The party in advance turned back to their assistance and found the unfortunate men dead, and their bodies barbarously mangled. A pursuit was made, and one of the Indians was killed, pierced with five balls of the avengers. The train in that vicinity and for ten miles ahead, were then consolidated and organized after a military fashion. Some scouting took place after the Indians, but none were found. At the date of the writing, the train consisted of sixty wagons, with a strong escort, the effect of the consolidation. Much damage has been done by hostile Indians this season to the trains, and a great deal of stock has been stolen.

Whereabouts of Iowa Regiments.

The 11th, 13th, 15th and 16th are still at Bolivar, and enjoying excellent health, having plenty of vegetables and fruit, and thus are better off than some of the other regiments. The 2d and 5th are not far from Corinth, while the 3d and 6th are at Memphis. The 7th regiment now numbers 300 men, almost double what it did a short time ago. The 3d infantry has 380 effective men, and some fifty sick. It has on its muster roll 718 men, but a large number are detached for special service—twenty four from company G alone. This regiment is suffering a good deal from scurvy for want of vegetables and fruit, of which they should receive a supply. The health of the Iowa troops generally is good, especially that of those about Bolivar. These facts are furnished to the Davenport *Gazette* by Col. Gifford, who has just made the tour of the camps named.

The Difference.

Dupont and Hunter welcome all negroes, and are rewarded by the most minute and absolutely trustworthy intelligence as to every movement made by the enemy. It pours in upon them in a thousand sources, and in every variety of shape and utterance, the house and hotel servants talking with clearness and remarkable quickness of the points they have heard discussed or boasted about at their masters' tables; and the semi-civilized plantation hands jabbering in their own half inarticulate manner as to the camps and the moving regiments, roads, forts and defenses in the vicinity they have come from. We welcome the negroes, and are forwarned of every danger. A different policy has been pursued elsewhere, and the history of the war in the regions where the "exclusive" policy prevails is one of surprise and utter hoodwinkings of the Union commanders.

Notes on the Negro of Sneaks.

—On Monday night, at Baltimore, a car load of passengers bound north found their vehicle detached from the train. It was noticeable that a policeman stood at each door. It turned out that a government agent, who understood his business, had told all who expected to sail for Europe to repair to a particular car, and had thus been able to make his selections with ease. After having been thus separated they had been detained.

—There were more than sixty tickets sold at Baltimore on Friday for Niagara. Multitudes of men of doubtful loyalty are constantly leaving for Canada to evade the draft. Gen. Wool does not object to rebels leaving the city, for he thinks they will be taken care of in the loyal States. It is almost the same men in fashionable offices here send their sons to Canada. The police are now on the alert watching the trains. Cowards and repugnant combinations—they lack like cupid rats. The telegraph will send off the skedaddlers who have started. It is reported that McDonald, the millionaire, who started for Europe, has been arrested. About thirty men, bound for Victoria's dominions, were arrested on the Northern Central train on Friday night.

A LETTER FROM KENTUCKY.

How Recruiting is Going On—Secession Work.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

HEADQUARTERS 6TH REG'T ILL. VOL'S.,
TRENTON, TENN., Aug. 9th, 1862.

I understand recruiting for the army is going on very lively in Chicago, and the undersigned being much in want of recruits, I send you the following placard, which has been circulated freely in certain parts of this State and Kentucky:

Confederate Flag. | KENTUCKY RANGER!! | FAULKNER'S

I am authorized to become my command to a squadron. I want a few more good, active men, who are willing to undergo any and all hardships in helping to drive back Lincoln's blessings from our midst. Come forward, brave Kentuckians and Kentuckians, who are daily feeling the iron heel of the despot, by casting your fortunes unselfishly together, and show to the world that the thieving jayhawkers, to you I appeal! Shake off your lethargy and show to the world that the South is not dead yet, as the Yankees think. Mount your horse, with a good double-barrel shot-gun, and help me to rid the earth of these disgraceful lies, to emulate the daring of our noble brothers in Virginia, and these miscreants will turn howling back to their Northern dens. My whereabouts may be ascertained by application to Gen. Villipigue, or to Gen. M. L. Bell.

WILLIAM W. FAULKNER,
Captain Kentucky Rangers.

Scratchie, July, 1862.

I read in your paper of the 6th an article taken from a Southern paper, stating that Capt. Faulkner, of the Kentucky Rangers, proposed to make an item of history by paying a visit to Hickman, Fort Pillow, Paducah and perhaps Egypt, and he has already commenced, and I think finished his mission on earth. A detachment of this regiment had been stationed at Dyersburgh for some three or four days, when Capt. G. W. Peck, who was in command, received notice that Faulkner was encamped in the woods about five miles from there, with a force of about 100 men, and that he intended to attack our force that night. Capt. Peck, guided by some negroes, immediately started to attack the enemy, and reached their camp at three o'clock p. m., and surprised them completely; they, however, fought with a will, but it was of no use—they broke for the woods, our men pursuing them, until it was nearly night, when it was deemed prudent to gather up our property left and leave for Trenton at once, as another detachment of rebels was known to be not far distant. The property captured was several horses and rifles and bridles, any quantity of double-barreled shot-guns, pistols, sabers, &c., in fact they left behind pretty much everything but their shirts and trowsers. We had seven men wounded, four slightly and three seriously; one has since died, Sergeant T. Kowalsky, co. F, Sergeant S. A. Brown, co. D, is not expected to recover. S. J. Gibson, private, co. A, badly wounded in face and shoulder. John Campbell, private, co. A, shot in the left elbow badly. The other four have flesh wounds, and will soon be able for duty.

The rebels left about 15 on the field between thirty and forty of their number. Their force engaged in the fight was about 125 men, and ours proudly 75. Burnett, co. D, is not accounted for. The affair throughout was admirably managed by Capt. Peck. He dismounted twenty-nine men, leaving eleven to hold horses, and made the attack on the enemy's rear, and as soon as regiments sent south within a few days, but to what point or for what purpose, it would be unsafe for me to state. Faulkner's boast will not fall to do their duty in ridding this made acquainted with at present.

The Chicago *Times* is more greedily sought after by every one in the camps already, and even than any of the Richmond or other Southern journals. It sets up a howl at possible insults to the rebel troops in any of the Union cities, and some sending twenty-five mounted men, under command of Lieut. Sloan, of co. F, to make the attack on the camp. The attack was made, time

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the slightest degree, free from all effects of bad dyes, and instantaneous. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR on the side of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st, New York. Sold by all Druggists. [m19-y1-26-1y

HEADACHE!—Peak's Headache Remedy is the THING. No lady or gentleman will ever be without a Bottle after once using it. Price 75 cents. Sold by Druggists generally. Wholesale Agent for the Northwest, H. H. LANDON, 86 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago. je26-m30-3m

Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 81 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIALTY.—Cures old Chronic and recent diseases of the sexual organs. Testimonials of the medical fraternity, Clergy, Journals, and the utmost entire press of the South.

Consultations Invisible. Office Hours—From 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. Consultations Invisible. ap21-m1-26-1y

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder, Used for 19 years and grows in favor. It kills and exterminates Roaches, Red Bugs, Ants, Fleas, Moths in Clothes, Furs and Furniture, Garden Insects, &c. Adjunctor bears the signature of R. Lyon, and is not genuine unless it does. Sold by all Druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address R. LYON, 189 Water-st, New York. m19-y1-26-1y

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder, Of every description

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1862.

THE CITY.

THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

Nomination of Hon. I. N. Arnold.

THE PLATFORM OF RESOLUTIONS.

Speech of our Representative.

Appointments of Committees—Everything Harmonious—Great Enthusiasm.

One of the most enthusiastic gatherings ever convened in Cook county was the Republican Congressional Convention held yesterday afternoon at the Court House, in pursuance of the call published in the daily papers.

The Convention met punctually at two o'clock, at the Supervisors' room, and was called to order by E. S. Williams, Esq., who nominated Hon. Mark Skinner, as President. The nomination was confirmed unanimously. Upon motion, U. R. Hawley and Josiah H. Bross, were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. Dalton of Thornton, moved that a Committee of five be appointed to examine credentials. Carried.

The chair appointed as this Committee: A. H. Dalton, Wm. James, A. C. Hesing, J. T. Edwards, Mr. Hammond of Hanover, and Mr. Glathne of Proviso.

Upon motion, delegations not full were allowed to cast the entire vote credited to the town or ward represented by them.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following delegates as entitled to seats in the Convention, and upon motion, the report was accepted.

FIRST WARD.

Mark Skinner, Jas. H. Woodworth, F. Mahls, Van H. Higgins, Geo Cooke, Henry Winning, W. L. Church, J. F. Farwell, H. Davis, George M. Grey, Charles Follansbe, L. C. P. Freer.

SECOND WARD.

George W. Gage, C. G. Hoyt, Charles Busby, Peter Wolf, John G. Gindele, C. B. Heartt, Wm. R Eddy, George Schweinfurth, John F. Morris, Robt. Boyd, Jr. Gustavus A. Cosell, Joseph Pollak.

THIRD WARD.

Fernando Jones, Augustus H. Borden, A. D. Titterton, Will Jones, H. Hall, H. Hasf, E. Smidt, C. L. Diehl, Jacob Hottinger.

FOURTH WARD.

John Baber, Harry Doal, L. Lamperts, Robert Hill, I. F. Waltz.

FIFTH WARD.

Merrill Ladd, T. M. Avery, D. Cook, Geo. F. Bateman, C. C. P. Holden, H. Whitbeck, Fred. Leis, Wm. James, J. D. Ward, O. H. Salisbury, J. P. Kline, Wm. Barry, J. H. Bross, A. D. Shuttevant.

SIXTH WARD.

S. J. Russell, N. W. Huntley, Louis Boshnell, Moses Gray, T. O. Dunn, C. A. Reno, F. C. Brown, J. R. Johnson, G. Lovejoy, J. Amendson, Lewis Richberg, U. R. Hawley Andrew Axin, John Kuhl, Wm. Schade, O. B. Jacobs, B. H. Bruns.

SEVENTH WARD.

Gurdon S. Hubbard, A. C. Hesing, Alonzo Harvey, Joachim Kersten, Henry Mahler, William H. Clark, W. Fielder, John Harding, E. Ward, John A. Nelson, Jas C. Grant, Joseph Brosch, Anton Hoffinger, Valentine Klein, Robert Clark.

EIGHTH WARD.

C. G. Hammond, Caspar Butz, A. J. Wright, Iver Larsen, Geo. Knear, A. Sanderson, W. F. De Wolf.

NINTH WARD.

Julian Rumsey, Benjamin Carpenter, Frederick Bauman, Jacob Rottiger.

TENTH WARD.

D F. Wilson, John Schulgen, Geo. W. Edwards, Henry Dalmann, Wm. Gaskill, Samuel Webb, George Miller, A. S. Knicely, J. Justin.

COUNTY TOWNS.

Lemont, P. B. Lull; Hyde Park, E. S. Williams; Worth, Louis Chaisson; Bloom, Thomas Crawford, J. A. Kennicott, Orestin Shephard; Thornton, H. H. Dalton, Henry Zimmer; Jefferson, Benj Chase, T. W. Sampson; Proviso, W. E. Gunther, C. D. Paschock; Hanover, D. S. Hammond, Jas. Lamont, H. B. Hurd, J. Hammond, H. Kedzie; Bloom, Charles Morris, Thos. Scott; South Chicago, Wm. A. Brown; Brennon, Christopher Schmidt, Ernst Kott; Palatine, T. B. Braidwell, Robert Barrows, R. Turner; Orland, William Jachetes, Jake Wood, H. Rose; Maine, R. W. Meacham; Wheeling, Hiram Kennicott, R. R De Lang, W. Lang, New Trier, D. P. Wheeler; Lake, West Chicago, A. Stelnhaus, L. Crenles; Rich, Adam Miller, Michael Arnold; Lake, F. H. Wright; Barrington, J. Bennet Wilmot, S. H. Hastell; Calumet, Jonathan Perham, L. M. Osterhoudt.

Elk Grove, Leyden, Niles, Palos, North Chicago and Evanston not represented.

J. Q. Hoyt moved that the Convention now go into nomination of a Representative to Congress, and that the Hon. I. N. Arnold be declared the nominee of this Convention by acclamation. The motion was carried unanimously, and the announcement that Mr. Arnold, the candidate, amid the most enthusiastic and long continued applause.

Upon motion, Col. C. G. Hammond and Geo. M. Gray were appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Arnold and inform him of his nomination. While the committee were absent, upon motion, the Chair named and appointed a Committee on Resolutions: V. H Higgins, H. Wilmarth, Merrill Ladd, Caspar Butz, A. H. Borden, J. G. Gindele, John A. Nelson.

The committee appointed to wait upon Mr. Arnold returned with Mr. A., who was greeted with cheers and enthusiastic applause. The Chairman introduced Mr. A., and the latter responded as follows:

SPEECH OF MR ARNOLD.

Mr. President, Friends and Fellow Citizens:

For this renewed expression of your confidence I can deeply grateful. For this kind greeting and cordial welcome I thank you. I rejoice to see around me, once again, my old familiar friends, and to feel once more the inspiring air of Lake Michigan. In looking over the eventful months of the Congress which has lately adjourned, I congratulate you, that of dondi still gathers around the fortunes of our country—if this actursed rebellion still struggles—our arms have made great progress; and in the present sublime uprising of the people, we recognize the patriotism and pluck, the energy and determination, which will remove all doubt of early and complete success. I rejoice that a new born loyalty has been inaugurated, and in the vigor and severity of the blows now to be struck against the traitors, we may hope for an early and lasting restoration of our country. When Congress convened in December last, treason was besieged. The smoke of the flag was visible from the dome of the capitol. Rebel guns could be heard at the Whitehouse. The Monitor was unlaunched. The Merrimac was unchained. The Mississippi, from Cairo to the Gulf, was in the possession of the traitors. Missouri and Kentucky, much of Missouri and Kentucky, and all of Tennessee, was in their hands. Our condition now, as we remember, shows great and rapid progress. Western valor has cleared the Mississippi, driven the traitors out of Missouri, a good part of Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee. We have fought the great battles of Fort Henry, Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Pea Ridge, Island No. 10 and Shiloh. Now Orleans, Norfolk and St. Augustine are ours. On the Atlantic, in every bay and on every navigable stream our gunboats hold undisturbed supremacy, and on the 4th of July we first floated in every State of the Union. It is a matter of State pride that Illinois has done herself no unworthy part in this action.

This congressional district, too, will compare favorably with any for patriotism and sacrifice for our country. In men and in money, I do not believe it has had its equal in the nation. Prior to the recent call for additional troops this district had sent not less than 15 000 men to the field. To-day volunteers are rallying by the thousand, and the patriotic impulse starting from our noble Board of Trade and Mercantile Association permeates every metropolitan and school district in the State. How nobly our constituents have borne themselves in this contest the roll of fame and the official records will show. We have fought for from this district, the brave and gallant Phillie. Whose name will be a sacred trust, to replace the Stars and Stripes on Fort Sumter, to relace once more the flag of loyalty and liberty over South Carolina.

On the roll of our brigadier generals are Wyman and Montgomery, Burnside, Kirk and Turchin. Four Major Generals, Hunter, McClellan, Burnside and Banks were recently residents of this city. Among the colonels who have carried the stars on the battle field, are Webster and Mulligan, Stewart and Kpoblesdorf, and many others.

But, my friends, while running over the names of our gallant soldiers, who have fallen, we must not think of those noble boys who composed companies A and B of the Chicago Light Artillery, Taylor's and Woods's batteries. Bravest of the brave! What citizens of Chicago is not proud of their names and their fame? Honored by death, but never will Chicago forget those brave young men who have so nobly died for their country. Dodwell, Kinzie, Russell, and many others. "It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country."

THE LAST CONGRESS.

You will excuse me, if in referring to the acts of the last Congress, I refer, incidentally, to my self in your Representative. I claim no merit for anything done. I only claim as the Representative of an patriotic and devoted people, as say in our behalf, that the most difficult and difficult times. I have tried faithfully to represent my district and my State.

I have had the honor and the satisfaction of voting for some of the most important measures known in the history of the country.

THE CAPITAL OF THE NATION FREE.

First, I congratulate you that the national capitol is at last free. The ground of the privilege of according my vote in favor of making it so. No longer will Americans be humiliated by the fact that human slavery exists at the capital of the Great Republic.

SLAVERY FOREVER PROHIBITED IN ALL THE TERRITORIES.

The broad Territories stretching away to the West and South, have been forever secured to free labor, at the solemn act of 1862, made the North and west free and prosperous, so will the act prohibiting slavery in the Territories, make all this vast domain the home of freemen and free labor.

Look to-day upon Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin, and contrast them with the once wretched Virginia and bless the name of Jefferson for the great ordinance which secured freedom and prosperity to the Northwest.

Had Jefferson's policy been adhered to, we should never have been cursed by this rebellion. You will excuse me for saying that I feel some pride in having introduced, and urged to its final passage this measure.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

The homestead bill is at last a law. Every man who chooses may settle upon and own forty acres of his own. The Territories are now secured by those two measures to free labor. It would thus fix for the purpose of this argument, that the Territories, to the great disturbance of the rebels at the South. Confiscation, their plantations, divide them into farms, and give them to our brave soldiers, and thus introduce a loyal and civilized people into a land cursed for centuries of traitory and barbarism. Under the influence of these two laws the prohibition of slavery would be maintained, but, when the flag of freedom spreads her white wings over the land, we shall see our wide domain converted into free, happy and prosperous States.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

One thing more was necessary; a great national highway to open up and bind together our great country. This was secured in the Pacific Rail Road which will be organized here in Chicago in September next. The manner to serve as the basis of action will proceed this bill, and I believe it will build the road, and that it will be built in such a way as to add to the growth and prosperity of Chicago, as well as the nation at large.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

There was one other great measure for which I worked and labored, of more immediate importance to the State even, the Pacific railroad—the other leading from the Lake Michigan to the Mississippi. After obtaining for this measure the favorable report of the Committee on Military Affairs, the Committee on Roads and Canals, and the Committee on the Judiciary, and after the House had voted it, we came within two votes of passing the bill. When we reflect that the measure had not been defeated before it came to the Senate on the country, the result, so far from discouraging us ought to inspire confidence of final success. The Pacific railroad has been agitated for 15 years, and it was only passed after years of discussion. By the report of the Committee of Conference on the bill, and by the discussions in Congress it has been brought forcibly before the nation.

It stands in the way of a favorable position to secure its success. With a vote coming, so near a majority in the House, and the motion to lay it on the table, reconsidered and the subject postponed until the next session, I believe that further examinations and favorable action could be had upon it in a most favorable position. I anticipate that an early session will be called by the War Department, to report on the subject, and that it will come before Congress at its next session, with the sanction and approval of the administration. I feel great confidence that it will pass.

Having been identified in the State legislature with the measures which resulted in the construction of the canal by the State, I have always regarded it as a work of the utmost importance to Chicago, the No-thwest, and the nation.

There is no place on this rebellion, and to support the Government and Constitution.

Henry Greenbaum proposed that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions. Carried.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen: H. Greenbaum, B. Schoeneman, M. Sels, G. Shoyer, and Samuel Cole.

Stirring war speeches were made by Henry Greenebaum, Maj. E. Salomon, Leopold Mayer, Lyon Silverman of Fort Washington, and Abraham Kohn, all advocating in unmistakable terms the duty of our Israelite citizens toward their adopted country.

The committee on resolutions reported the following:

WHEREAS, The present crisis in the affairs of our nation imperatively demands that all men enjoying the protection and blessings of American freedom, to exert himself to the utmost in assisting the government in its effort to maintain the integrity of the Union and the crushing out of the rebellion, which must and shall be done, a number of Israelites of this city, for the first time since their residence here have met together as such, to act upon any business and whereas, and this time for the purpose of making a united effort in support of a vigorous prosecution of the war. It is hereby

Resolved, That as Israelites we disclaim towards each other any and all relation aside on one common religious belief, except such as should exist among citizens. In all questions of a political nature the Israelite is untrammelled and free to act for himself, and does exercise his individual judgment and discretion.

Resolved, That having contributed individually hereto fore, whenever called upon, in support of the war, we are impelled only by the deepest sense of patriotism and a sincere attachment to this land of our choice and love to make an united effort in behalf of our country.

Resolved, That we will raise the sum of $10,000, or more, among the Israelites of this city for the purpose of immediately recruiting and organizing a company for service in the field, and that we *claim his own freedom*, and that of his wife, children and mother.

Resolved, That all patriotic gentleman who cares whether a rebel or traitor in arms is killed by a black or white man. If we have been fighting these traitors now more than a year, and it is time the job was ended. Congress has authorized the President to call all the negroes into service to civilized warfare to finish this rebellion.

In my judgment it is time this piratical craft of barbarians under Jeff Davis was sunk. Let the President call all hands to quarters, all who can help strike the traitors. The issue is between slavery-producing barbarism and civilized labor. Already the North is more respected and feared than when the war began.

The war is cementing our nationality. The North west is a unit in sentiment in the determination to drive the traitors together. All that we have, our property, our sons, our lives will be given *but our country shall be saved*.

We have a right to look to it more deeply, perhaps more willingly than those of the old States, for we have more at stake in it than they. We never did before, when ever did whenever the old flag greets our eyes.

That flag must again float over every foot of rebel soil, and we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our pledges our fortunes and our lives, and we will redeem that pledge.

Mr. Arnold's speech was most warmly received, throughout, and elicited continued outbursts of applause. Every allusion to the intellectual and moral and the vigorous prosecution of the war was greeted with torrents of applause, and at the close, three rousing cheers were given for the speaker.

E. S. Williams moved the appointment of a committee of five to act as a Congressional Executive Committee for this District. The Chair constituted the committee as follows: E. S. Williams, Michael Arnold, Henry Winkler, L. C. P. Freer, and Wm. Bross.

The committee on Resolutions reported the following as the sense of the Convention:

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Resolved, That this convention invites the support of every loyal citizen, for the time has gone by, and the earnest co-operation of all citizens, in the support of the national administration, in its struggle to suppress rebellion and restore to our country the blessings of peace, national prosperity and national renown.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the patriotism and integrity of the President of the United States, and that it is the duty of every good citizen to assist and sustain him in the most energetic prosecution of the war against armed rebels.

Resolved, That we heartily commend the acts of Congress, which abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, which excides it forever from the territories, and which provide for confiscating the property and freeing the slaves of rebels and traitors, and we have entire confidence in the disposition to adopt the swiftest mode of removing the motive to rebellion and the means of sustaining it; that we approve the policy that they be repealed or their efficiency in any way impaired. We demand of traitors who have brought the war upon us, shall pay its cost to the full extent of their means, and that their slaves whose labor supports the rebellion, shall be held liable for and employed in whatever way may conduce to the speedy overthrow of their military power; we demand that the law be executed promptly and vigorously, and we accept the issues made upon it by the traitors and their allies, and will submit to the people.

Resolved, That we hold in proud esteem the army of the Northwest, especially of Illinois. They valor has won for them a noble name. We will cheerfully support the measures which we project for their comfort and welfare.

Resolved, That the adoption of this convention it is the duty of Congress to adopt some measure by which shall effectually protect the country from the danger of the Mississippi and Ohio.

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Gov. Yates has issued a call for this regiment as the 90th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and has appointed Ald. Sheridan Quartermaster. This regiment is now being thoroughly organized, and is a decided success.

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Col. McClevey has gone to the country to recruit and fill up his regiment. Already he has over four hundred men, and he fully expects to have a thousand before the first regiment within the limited time given by Adjutant General Fuller. The recruiting officers in Chicago, Lockport, Lemont, Rockford, Elgin, Woodstock and other places send encouraging news, and soon we shall see McClevey's regiment in the field.

THE DOGGETT GUARDS.

The Doggett Guards, otherwise known as the Mercantile Association Battery, Capt. C. G. Cooley, commanding, was sworn into the United States service on Friday afternoon. After this ceremony was concluded the company was marched to the vicinity of Camp Douglas, where they will remain. The members of this company are all intelligent, able-bodied men, and were enrolled in forty-eight hours. The company is to be provided with a battery of Carr's Union repeating cannon, a trial of which was lately had on the lake shore, in front of Michigan avenue.

North Division Union Guard.

The undersigned, residents of the North Division of the city of Chicago, would respectfully call a meeting of all Union loving citizens of said division, to meet at North Market Hall, on Friday evening, August 15th, for the purpose of forming a military organization of Home Guards for the said city and vicinity, and for the encouragement of military zeal.

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On motion of C. G. Wicker, the Association decided to keep its rooms open for enlistments as long as the war continues.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE ISRAELITES AROUSED.

Enthusiastic War Meeting.

Strong Resolutions and Splendid Liberality.

Last evening the Israelites held a spontaneous meeting at Concordia Hall, to take into consideration the best means to raise a company of Israelites for the war. Mr. M. Geisler was appointed Chairman, and Joseph Frank and T. Florsheim Secretaries. The Chairman called the meeting to order, and stated that this meeting was called to devise means to afford material aid to the Government in the present struggle. We have come to crush out this rebellion, and to support the Government and Constitution.

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On motion of C. G. Wicker, the Association decided to keep its rooms open for enlistments as long as the war continues.

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Reports from the Companies.

Recruiting went on briskly yesterday. The streets were literally filled with soldiers mustered in, and recruits arriving by every train. The various recruiting offices were kept very busy from morning until night. Two days more such work will accomplish wonders.

HOW THEY COME IN.

Capt. I. H. Williams has 84 men; his company is almost exclusively Chicagoans. Capt. Marx had 70 men mustered in yesterday morning. Capt. Bruning has 83 men, 35 of whom were recruited yesterday. Capt. Salomon has 140 men; he has commenced a second company. Capt. Stevens, yesterday, had 40 men; recruited 11 yesterday. Capt. Murphy has 84 men. Capt. Kelly has 56 men on his muster roll, and 35 came last night. Capt. Travey has 30 men, and 15 more came yesterday. Capt. Franklin recruited 7 men yesterday. Capt. Prior's company is nearly filled; none but picked men are admitted. Capt. Spaulding has 92 men on his muster roll, and has more coming in every day. Capt. Chickering has 90 men; recruited 15 yesterday. The Crosby Guards now number 68. Yesterday 56 were recruited. Captain White has 80 men and more recruited in the county. Yesterday the following were sworn in: Capt. Clarke has 56 on his muster roll, 31 of whom were recruited yesterday. Capt. Robbins has 70 men. Capt. Bowen has also filled yesterday, and sent to camp. Capt. Buell has 44 men, and the best of prospects for speedily filling his company. He recruited 34 yesterday. Capt. Hickey is progressing well with his company, and has enlisted ten since Monday. Capt. John Murphy has recruited his eight members since Tuesday. Capt. Duffy of the Cahill Guards received ten recruits yesterday. The Board of Trade Regiment has over 800 men in camp.

WATERHOUSE'S BATTERY.

Lieut. A. W. Woodward is recruiting at 79 Randolph street, for Waterhouse's splendid battery. Any one who proves for confederating the property and freeing the slaves of rebels and traitors, and who approves of the confiscation of their property, and who is in favor of the swiftest mode of removing the motive to rebellion and the means of sustaining it; that we approve the policy that they be repealed or their efficiency in any way impaired. We demand of traitors who have brought the war upon us, shall pay its cost to the full extent of their means, and that their slaves whose labor supports the rebellion, shall be held liable for and employed in whatever way may conduce to the speedy overthrow of their military power; we demand that the law be executed promptly and vigorously, and we accept the issues made upon it by the traitors and their allies, and will submit to the people.

Resolved, That we hold in proud esteem the army of the Northwest, especially of Illinois. They valor has won for them a noble name. We will cheerfully support the measures which we project for their comfort and welfare.

Resolved, That the adoption of this convention it is the duty of Congress to adopt some measure by which shall effectually protect the country from the danger of the Mississippi and Ohio.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of the Northwest are justly due and are returned to the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold for his faithful representation of our public interests in the present Congress; that in his services in behalf of the public interests of the District of Columbia, which received its positive prohibition from our national territories and proves liberty upon their soil forever, measure originated and sustained by himself, which provides for the confiscation of the property and the liberation of the slaves of rebels, he has entitled himself to the highest consideration of his fellow citizens. Taylor's and Wood's have been filled. Do not desert the gallant Waterhouse. Appy at once.

THE IRISH LEGION.

Gov. Yates has issued a call for this regiment as the 90th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and has appointed Ald. Sheridan Quartermaster. This regiment is now being thoroughly organized, and is a decided success.

COL. VOSS' CAVALRY.

Capt. Strong, of Col. Voss's 12th Illinois Cavalry, is recruiting on Randolph street, next door to Darling's Bakery on State. This is a splendid chance for a few good men to join this crack cavalry regiment.

AN EXPRESS COMPANY FOR THE WAR.

The American and United States Express Company has formed a corps of 100 men for the army of infantry by authority of the Adjutant General, to be attached to the Railroad Regiment now forming in this city. Water street are now open at their offices, 120 Lake street, and at the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

COL. MCGLEVY'S REGIMENT.

Col. McClevey has gone to the country to recruit and fill up his regiment. Already he has over four hundred men, and he fully expects to have a thousand before the first regiment within the limited time given by Adjutant General Fuller. The recruiting officers in Chicago, Lockport, Lemont, Rockford, Elgin, Woodstock and other places send encouraging news, and soon we shall see McClevey's regiment in the field.

THE DOGGETT GUARDS.

The Doggett Guards, otherwise known as the Mercantile Association Battery, Capt. C. G. Cooley, commanding, was sworn into the United States service on Friday afternoon. After this ceremony was concluded the company was marched to the vicinity of Camp Douglas, where they will remain. The members of this company are all intelligent, able-bodied men, and were enrolled in forty-eight hours. The company is to be provided with a battery of Carr's Union repeating cannon, a trial of which was lately had on the lake shore, in front of Michigan avenue.

North Division Union Guard.

The undersigned, residents of the North Division of the city of Chicago, would respectfully call a meeting of all Union loving citizens of said division, to meet at North Market Hall, on Friday evening, August 15th, for the purpose of forming a military organization of Home Guards for the said city and vicinity, and for the encouragement of military zeal.

Wm. T. Shufeldt, Samuel McKay, Jacob A. Huck, Jas. J. Richards, Michael Tiernan, Wm. A. Ingalls, John Mellhop, Hedman Priesvillin, Hugh Welsh, Edgar Loomis, Robt. Law, Wm. S. Johnston, Jr., G. S. Hubbard, Wm. Crawford, Gustave Stroebe, William Bross, Jr. In the land, Michael Diversey, O. J. Rose, Jno H. Kinzie, Eli Baker, Geo. Sherman, Thomas Phillips, Wm. B. Doggett, Julian Rumsey, Sidney Sawyer, Wm. R. Ogden, D. D. Clapp, Peter Smith, C. L. Woodman, A. B. Dewey, Owen Lovejoy, Charles Hamilton, E. B. McCagg, Walden D. Ogden, Johnson, Roundout, Jno. Wentworth, Wm. Stevenson, Charles Wm. S. Gondy, Jno. F. Barnard, J. H. Doggett, Geo. S. Carmichael, Wirt Dexter, John Borden, Wm. Ogden Jr., Thomas Richmond, Nicholson, E. L. Larned, White, Christopher Leary, Jr., Walter Blair, Jacob A. C. Coventry, Jr., Hempstead, A. H. Barry, Robert Roloston, C. S. Wadsworth, D. G. Creiger, John Lodge, Bogardis, Daniel Scannell, Geo. N Higginson, Samuel M Johnson, Benjamin Carpenter, W. E. Hunter, Elliott, Anthony, John Pendergville, G. G. Hammond, H. S. Shepard, Frederick Gubic, U. H. Crosby, Gordon Frase, Peter G. Peterson, John Hadkin, Jacob Brandt, Turneman, Wm. G. George, M. T. Hale, Wight, Carter, Edward Forsyth,